

"There are included both yellow and pink-fleshed varieties of many sizes and shapes." (*Groth.*)

45713 to 45716. PRUNUS spp. Amygdalaceæ.

From Paris, France. Purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received January 2, 1918.

Introduced for experimental use by the Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations.

45713. PRUNUS AVIUM L.

Mazzard cherry.

A common species often used as a stock and also, certain forms at least, as an ornamental.

45714. PRUNUS ARMENIACA L.

Apricot.

45715. PRUNUS CERASIFERA MYROBALANA (L.) C. Schneid.

Myrobalan plum.

The Myrobalan plum (a popular stock for *domestica* plums) is now regarded as a culture form of *Prunus cerasifera*, though it is often held as a distinct species under the name of *P. myrobalana*.

45716. PRUNUS DOMESTICA L.

Plum.

A variety called "Julian" by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. It seems not to be the variety *juliana* as understood in this country, however.

45717. ORYZA BARTHII Cheval. Poaceæ.

Rice.

From Algiers, Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut. Received January 3, 1918.

An interesting African species, used for both human food and forage. In habit it differs markedly from the cultivated rices, throwing out rootstocks to a length of several decimeters, with scattering stems rising from them. The foliage remains green for two or three months and converts many swampy lands into excellent pastures. The stems rise to a height of 1 to 1½ meters—even higher in deep water. The panicle is short; and the ripe grain, which is small, falls out of the husk very easily. For this reason it is impossible to cut the heads for thrashing without losing most of the grain. To obviate this difficulty, the aborigines, in those regions where the plant is common, paddle among the ripe grain in their canoes, shaking the panicles over a small calabash, or basket, held in one hand. Most of the grain falls into the basket and is saved. If it is late in the season, the ripe grain will float on the surface of the water and that which falls outside of the basket may be recovered.

This species is not cultivated; in fact, the grain has very limited use, owing to the difficulty in harvesting it. It is sold at a very high price, however, and is considered a product of unusually choice quality.

The grain is not so important, from an economic standpoint, as the forage which the plant furnishes. It is considered one of the very best forages of West Africa. (Adapted from *Chevalier, Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle*, 1910, No. 7, p. 406.)

45718 to 45720.

From Hongkong, China. Presented by Mr. W. J. Tutchter, Botanical and Forestry Department. Received January 3, 1918.